

Oxford Democrat.

NO. 31, VOLUME 9, NEW SERIES.

PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1849.

OLD SERIES, NO. 39, VOLUME 18.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY

G. W. CHASE.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS: ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms.

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will be made for the advertiser.

Advertisements for the sale of real estate, or for

the sale of goods, or for the sale of land, or for

the sale of stock, or for the sale of bonds, or for

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It is a matter of no little difficulty to give a

succinct history of such a people, whose age is

probably about 2000 years.

The soil is exceedingly fertile. The Chinese

are of middling size, their faces broad, foreheads

large, eyes black and small, ears large, high

cheek bones, noses short and blunt, lips large

and thick, and fingers long and slim. They are

modest, intelligent, and very timid and peaceful,

but generally vain and selfish. Their complexion

is sallow, or tawny, and they suffer the nails

to grow, also a lock of hair on the top of their

head.

Though great multitudes live in populous

towns and cities, their territory is generally set

tled, at least four-fifths of it. This gives 166 in-

habitants to the square mile. There are, in the

Empire, 4400 walled cities. The principal ones

are Peking, Nankin, and Canton. Peking is one

of the largest cities in the world, having a popu-

lation 2,000,000, being 14 miles in circumfer-

ence, and surrounded by a wall 30 feet high.

Nankin, distinguished for its extensive manufac-

ture of silks, crapes, and nankeens, has popu-

lation 2,000,000. Canton, first commercial city

in China, and the only one with which foreign-

ers were permitted, until recently, to trade, num-

bers 1,000,000 of inhabitants. It is surrounded

by a wall erected A. D. 1072.

These cities, though among the largest in the

world, are quite inferior to some of the greatest

cities of antiquity. Thebes was 27 miles, Ath-

ens 25, and Carthage 30 miles in circumference.

The walls of Rome were 19 miles, and Ninevah

was 50 miles in circumference. Its walls were

100 feet high, and sufficiently wide on the top

for three chariots to run abreast—25 or 30 feet.

Babylon was 60 miles in circumference within

the walls, which were 75 feet thick, and 300 feet

high, with a hundred brazen gates. The streets

of cities, in China, are very narrow, often so

narrow that a man often rubs against the side as

he walks them. They are generally 4 or 5 feet

wide, and paved with large flat stones, gener-

ally granite. Many of their narrow roads are

paved in the same manner.

The dress is generally very economical,

poorer classes wear a cheap cotton cloth. The

cotton from an acre of ground will clothe 200 or

300 persons. The officers of government, the

literati, and the wealthy, dress in rich silks, em-

broidered often with gold. The costume of both

sexes is very simple, consisting of very large,

long pants, and a robe and conical cap. The

Chinese ladies are distinguished from the West-

ern ladies by slight difference in dress and their

small feet. The costume of the Tartar females

is very similar to that of the males; consisting

of the same cap and flowing robe, but distinguish-

ed by peculiar sleeves and a graceful sash; while

the dress of the Chinese females contains an-

dered, and sometimes two, visible below

the robe, which is as long as that worn by the

Tartars. The robe is made of heavy plaits or

folds; the trousers are all very large and loose,

hanging down so low as nearly to cover up the

golden fillets, as the Chinese poetically call the

small feet, from the supposed resemblance of the

contracted feet to their favorite lotus, or water

lily. The custom of swathing and curtailing the

feet was introduced by the Emperor, a Chin-

ese, about 900 years since. It is confined to the

Chinese women alone. The Tartar Emperor,

when he came to the throne, had the good sense

to prohibit, by special edict, his own family, as

well as all Tartars, from following the Chinese

custom.

Says the author of McCarty's Embassy to

China, in 1792: "The feet of the women sev-

erally unnaturally little, and appeared as if the

point of the foot had been cut off, leaving the

remainder like the stump on an amputated limb.

It is customary to stop, by compression, the grow-

ing of the ankle and foot, from injury, leaving,

however, the great toe in its natural state, and

bind it up with the others under the sole of the

foot, to which they at last adhere, and can nev-

er be separated. The children who undergo

this operation, are obliged to be supported when

they walk, and at last when they are able to go

alone, they always walk on their heels.

Says the Rev. Dr. Matron, an American who

visited China in 1837: "The smallest shoes and

models shown in America are no exaggerations.

All indeed are not equally compressed, but of-

ten the feet of an adult does not exceed 4 in-

ches in length, and from the breadth of 2 1/2 in-

ches at the heel, tapering off to a perfect point.

"They walk precisely as a person would on two

wooden legs. Females, whose feet are contract-

ed, never go barefoot. [Farmer and Mechanic.

CHANGING EMPLOYMENT.—A genius who

had made something of a figure as a writer, but

who ran himself into rags by his devotion to

Bacchus, was found an old acquaintance, on a

recent occasion driving an omnibus in Broad-

way.

"Hallo, B—!" exclaimed his astonished

friend, "you have chosen a strange employment."

"Yes," replied B—, "the fact is, I found lit-

erature a bore, as you perceive, I have left it,

and taken to the stage."

"Come, out here, and I'll lick the whole on-

ly," as the boy said to the molasses candy in the

shop window.

KIND.—A family doctor enquiring after the

health of the family.

Military Glory.

There is something inexplicable in the rever-

ence paid by men to honors won in battle. The

world's history appears, indeed, to be preserved

rather in the history of battle-fields than in any

other way. It is very true that the struggle of

man with his fellow-man has been incessant, and

the contest for power or fame makes up the daily

current of political events; but that will hardly

account for the fact that while a few men

worship at old shrines of learning, and do hom-

age to the divinity dwelling in them, by far the

greatest portion of the race are better satisfied

with viewing battle-fields and relics of hard-

ships, battered swords, and shields, and the like

evidences of man's hatred to man. Few who

visit Greece, care to search out the favorite re-

sorts of the old philosophers; but all rush to Ma-

rathon or Thermopylae. Even in countries

made interesting by modern events, few care to

remain for any length of time in the houses of

great and good men, or to tread on ground bal-

loved by the footsteps of departed worthies;—

while the mass pour steadily to Waterloo, to

Culloden, Marston Moor, and a hundred similar

places, renowned as soil fertilized by the blood

of man. If farther illustration of the fact that

men worship military glory were needed, it

may be found in the attention paid to soldiers

who have fought bravely, compared with that

paid to men who are only known as giants in

intellect; but the fact is too notorious to need

proof.

An illustration is afforded by an anecdote of

Kosciusko in his retirement, not long before his

death. He then resided in a cottage in a village

of France; and, during the invasion of France,

a Polish regiment from the army passed through

the village. Some officers were committed by

the soldiery, and Kosciusko, an old and feeble

man, came out of his cottage, and addressed

them: "When I was a Polish soldier," said he,

"we did not do thus."

"Who are you that speak so boldly?" asked

an officer very rudely.

"I am Kosciusko," was the quiet reply.

The name ran from rank to rank, from corps

to corps, until it grew to a shout of intense de-

votion, and the march abandoned, all gathered

in a mass around the veteran defender of Poland.

[New York Journal Commerce.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE'S POVERTY IN EAR-

LY LIFE. M. Thiers, in his history of the Con-

solutions, relating some very strange and singular

unknown particulars respecting the early life

and penury of Napoleon Bonaparte. It appears

that, after he had obtained a subaltern's com-

mission in the French service, and after he had

done the State good service by his skill and dar-

ing at Toulon, he lived for some time in Paris

in obscure lodgings, and in such extreme pov-

erty, that he was often without the means of pay-

ing ten sous (five pence) for his dinner, and fre-

quently went without any meal at all. He was

under the necessity of borrowing small sums,

and even worn out clothes, from his acquaint-

ances. He and his brother Louis, afterwards King

of Holland, had at one time only one coat be-

tween them, so the brothers could only go out

alternately, time and time about. At this crisis

the chief benefactor of the future emperor and

conqueror, at whose mighty name the world

goes pale, was the actor Talma, who often gave

him food and money. Napoleon's face, after-

wards so famed

J. T. Huston has dissolved his editorial connection with the Bath Times. He has issued prospectus in which he announces that he commences at Bath, the publication of a new paper, entitled a Journal of Education, devoted to the interests of common Schools, to scientific and literary subjects—as soon as one thousand subscribers can be obtained. Terms, \$1,000 annum. We wish the publisher ample success in so laudable an undertaking.

WHEREAS my son, ANDREWS PEARODY, a minor, aged seventeen years, has left me and my service without any good and justifiable cause, and refuses to return. I hereby forbid all persons having or trusting him on my account, as I shall pay no debts by him contracted from and after this date.

ALICE PEARODY

Canter, December 11, 1841.

Watches, Jewelry & Fancy Goods
41 NORWAY VILLAGE ME.
D. PORTER STOWELL,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law
SOUTH PARIS, MAINE.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR,
BRIDGTON, CUMBERLAND CO.
Will practice in the Courts of Cumberland and
Oxford. 3w22

Lumber! Lumber!!
SHINGLES, Clapboards and Boards for sale by
WM. E. GOODNOW & Co.,
Norweg, Oct. 23, 1840. cop3a28

NOTICE
 ALL persons indebted to the underscriber are re-
 quested to make immediate payment, if they
 wish to save cost.
B. C. CUMMINGS.
 Paris, August 28, 1846. 17

